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COVER: Liberation struggle breaks the chains of exploitation. Art work from a publication of the Foreign Language Publishing House, Peking.

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AN INVITATION. TO ALL LNS SUBSCRIBERS TO SUBMIT STORIES, PHOTOS, CARTOONS, DRAWINGS

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A WORD OF THANKS. TO ALL LNS SUBSCRIBERS WHO HAVE RESPONDED WITH SPEED AND GENEROSITY TO THE JANUARY BILL

(ESPECIALLY TO THOSE WHO SENT THE SPEED)

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REVOLUTIONARY SCORN. FOR THOSE RECALCITRANT FEW WHO HAVEN'T PAID THEIR DUE

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NEWSPAPER

[Editor's note. Hugo Hill, an American citizen living in Saigon, contributes articles occasionally to Liberation News Service.]

SAIGON COPS AND STUDENTS RADICALIZE EACH OTHER

by Hugo Hill

LIBERATION News Service

[Saigon (LNS)--] South Vietnamese youth now in high school are learning the lessons of oppression more quickly than their elders did. Even more encouraging, their oppressors are getting an education, too.

On Christmas Eve night cops broke up an orderly pro-peace parade organized by young people. They arrested all the participants they could lay their hands on. The demonstrators, mostly teen-agers, carried banners saying simply, "Stop the War" and "We Want Peace." They were on their way to a Catholic Church to pray for peace. Twenty-one of them are still in jail and will be tried by a military court.

But the cops who did the dirty work are not all loyal puppets of the American occupiers. In fact, one high police official who played an important part in the arrests complained to me in a private, "off-the-record" conversation, "Johnson and Nixon talk peace; Thieu and Ky talk peace, but when students say they want peace, we have to arrest them. It doesn't make sense."

The official said that he had received orders from "higher authorities" to smash the demonstration. He was "just following orders."

At first he refused to be interviewed at all, but when he learned that American students would be reading this report, he gladly agreed, on the condition that he not be identified. He seemed anxious that American anti-war people not have a bad impression of the Saigon police.

The official said, "We're all fed up. We've had nothing but war for years. We work long hours, get low pay, and for what? To arrest students who want the same thing we want---peace."

This cop is still on the wrong side. He carries out dirty orders, and he busts people much less radical than the Liberation fighters. But he has a growing awareness that he is being used against his own interest, and student demonstrators have not alienated him. When the chips are down (as they were during Tet), he may be one of the thousands to switch sides.

Presumably, those who are still in jail have learned something too. They were all newcomers to political activity. Nineteen are high school students, aged 15-16, another, Mr. Vinh, is their teacher, who led them 15 miles from Duc Hoa to parade in Saigon. He has just finished his first year as a teacher. And one, Tran Ngoc Dung, is a university student. Though her older sister is president of the Saigon Student Association, this was her initiation into street action.

Their political education began before the police bust. For several weeks they watched the Saigon establishment gyrate, trying to find an acceptable way to deny peaceful students a permit for a Christmas gathering. They had originally requested use of the grounds at the Faculty of Science of Saigon University. After much bickering, the city administration refused, clearly because the size of the grounds would permit too large a meeting.

A compromise site on Hien Vuong Street was finally agreed to. But the organizers had to promise that there would be no pro-peace speeches or actions in the program -- just Christmas carols. Even with those conditions, nervous police blocked the entrance late in the afternoon and refused to let people in, until a Catholic priest reminded them of the bargain. The place filled up, and the carolling began. It was a bore. Everyone was hot for political speeches, but there was nothing but "Silent Night."

Finally, at 10 PM, one of the organizers, Hung-Phong, took the platform for his turn to sing. But instead of singing he announced, "We're all here because we want peace. But if we want peace we can't just

sit here and wait for it. We have to do something. I suggest we leave here on a torch-light parade to pray for peace."

With that, several students held up the torches that had been lighting the ceremony and led the way out the gates. The surprised police stepped aside and let them go.

After advancing five blocks, to the corner of Ky Dong and Truong Minh Giang, the marchers were stopped by the cops and thrown into waiting vans.

Now they are sitting in a rotten prison in the company of more advanced countrymen, who will no doubt explain to them the functioning of a police state.

The puppet government is determined that the military "legal" procedings get no news coverage and has so far refused to make known when the trial will be held.

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SAIGON'S PRICE INFLATION SLOWS TO A GALLOP

By Hugo Hill
LIBERATION News Service

SAIGON (LNS) -- While "official U.S. spokes men" in Saigon continue to prattle on about "remarkable progress," South Vietnam's colonial economy is cracking apart.

One of these hack spokesmen recently revealed that inflation during 1968 continued at the "ex pected rate" of 32 per cent. That is, prices last year were 32 per cent higher than in 1967 (when they were 30 per cent higher than in 1966, when they were 50 per cent higher than in 1965, etc.).

Meanwhile, wages remain static for all but the collaborators.

Agency for International Development (AID) propagandists are eagerly advertising the fact that the prices of fish and pork have not gone up in six whole months. But in a country where rice is the staple food, that commodity costs five times as much as it did in 1965, when the American invasion began in full force. Last month, the price of rice went up another 19 per cent.

Now AID stooges are gently scolding their friends in the establishment press for using such terms as "galloping inflation."

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DOCTOR SAYS LET THERE BE LIGHT

SINGAPORE (LNS) --A Singapore doctor suggested recently that lights be installed in rural villages so people would have less sex. The doctor, Koh Engkheng, said that the lights were an alternative to legalized abortions currently being proposed by the government.

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RIO TRANSVESTITES FIGHT DRAG DANCE BAN

RIO DE JANEIRO (LNS) - Rio's transvestites have begun a campaign against an official ban on drag dances, long a feature of the pre-Lenten carnival in Rio. An order banning the dances was signed recently by the state security secretary. A spokesman for the transvestites said they'd show up at the gala balls at the Municipal Theater and classy hotels in high drag. "In any case I doubt if anyone would spot us even the police," one queen told reporters.

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WEST GERMAN SCIENTISTS DEFECT

BONN (LNS) -- Three scientists employed by the West German government recently defected to the East, saying that they were fed up with the warmongering goals of science in the West.

Dr. Ehrenfried Petras, a 38 year-old micro biologist quit his post at the Aerobic Biology Institute in Grafschatt because "it became clear to me that the institute was solely concerned with the preparation of A-B-C (atomic, bacterio logical, chemical) warfare.

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QUOTE FROM THE UNDERGROUND

"Organize, O toilers, come organize your might; / Then we'll sing one song of the Workers Commonwealth / Full of beauty, full of love and health."

Joe Hill, the IWW troubadour and organizer, in "We Will Sing One Song"

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YOUNG AMERICANS ARE IN HORROR JAILS

by Harvey Matusow

LIBERATION News Service

LONDON (LNS) -- In order to build their tourist business, the Turkish Government has been cracking down on long haired, hippy type visitors from the United States and Western Europe.

Although information is difficult to get, I've been able to find the names of over 18 young people now in Turkish jails who have been sentenced to upwards of thirty years with no chance of parole.

The harsh and uncivilized long sentences are usually for transporting hash. But as the brother of one, Denis Ansbro said, "Nazi war criminals in Germany who've killed thousands are not treated this way."

The Turkish law allows the court to impose life imprisonment or the death sentence for these offenses, and the case of one Dutch youth, Hans Van Der Aar, the prosecution asked for the death penalty. However the court showed leniency and gave him 30 years.

His crime was having 4 lb. of hash, and he has already served one year. In a letter which arrived in London this week from Van Der Aar he said he was in court twice and the government brought no witnesses, they exhibited no proof. "But they beat you with a wooden stick on your feet, hands, etc. here till you admit what they want you to say."

He says he lost 30 lbs. in the time he's been detained and that the food is only one piece of bread and one bowl of soup daily. He must sleep on the floor, and has no bed or bed-clothing. Friends in London recently sent him a sleeping bag, and it was returned because he did not have the import duty for Turkish Customs.

His letter also told of his being put in a mental ward for fifteen days. "This happened about a month ago. It was a Turkish mental hospital that was more like a stable. I've seen people dying there of hunger and from being beaten up. The Turkish prison is still a paradise compared to the mental hospital."

Van Der Aar ended his letter with: "The winter is coming and I really don't know what to do."

The harsh sentences given these young people are part of a recent drive to build the tourist business. Five years ago in New York the Turkish government started their drive. They hired a Madison Avenue advertising agency, Lawrence, Kane, and Artley, and increased their budget on selling Turkey in the United States.

When in late 1966 the world's press began to highlight the pot smoking problem in the Western countries, the Turkish policy hardened toward the unkempt hippy type. It was feared by some Turkish governmental people involved in the tourist business that so long as Turkey was a haven for the hippy type, it would be bad for the image, and affect the number of big spending tourists who would come to Turkey.

It became easy under the Turkish drug laws to crack down on the hippies. The Turkish law states that if a person has information which leads to the arrest of any offender, the person giving the police the information cannot be prosecuted.

What in effect has happened, is that Turkish drug pushers approach some youngster and offer him some hash. If he buys the pusher then goes to the police and informs. After the arrest is made the police usually give the hash back to the pusher, allowing him to keep the money he received from the arrested youth, and then he goes out and tries to set up his next victim.

Last month in Istanbul one young American was given two and one half years for barely enough hash for one cigarette, and a Scottish boy with him was given two months for just being with him. They were arrested on the street and handcuffed, while walking, by a group of police waving guns without uniforms whom they thought were bandits at first.

There is little that the American Embassy or British Embassy can do in such cases.

In Kabul, Afghanistan, the American Embassy has put up notices in a few of the cheaper hotels which attract the young people, warning of the severity of the sentence for people caught with hash. But this type of warning is not given in Turkey.

Many students and others have gone to Turkey in that it is the main East-West route to India and Afghanistan, and have been told that if they are caught with hash they will just be deported. It is only in the past three months that the underground press both here and in America have been warning people of the dangers faced in Turkey.

One of the ironies is that once inside the Turkish jails, they can get all the hash they need

One young London student now doing eight years wrote to his family recently. "I've been stabbed once, but this was in a period when there wasn't anything to turn on with and everybody was hung up but it isn't often."

One young American girl had to have sex with every police officer in the station where she'd been arrested in order to prevent the charges being brought. She was held until her rich father flew in from the States to take her home. A letter received from her recently in London says that she's still under psychiatric treatment following her ordeal.

One young Englishman from Oxford, Robert Pontin, has already been in prison for two and a half years of his eight year sentence.

One of the inconsistencies of Turkish justice, is that while Pontin received eight years, the same court gave Hans Van Der Aar 30 years for the same offense.

In a letter to a friend recently Pontin said, "My sentence is comparatively small. There are at least two Germans, and one American and one Lebanese who are serving 30 years."

Pontin added: "Turkish prisons are like hotels with caged animals. We don't receive amnesties: murderers here do."

Two Americans in prison at present are K. Roder in Cubuk Prison, Ankara, and Vernon Williams, serving 8 years and 4 months in the same jail.

In the Sultan-Ahmet Jail, which is the remand center for Istanbul, normal remand is three months and prisoners have to sleep in the corridors. The tourists arrested by the Turkish police receive extremely bad treatment there. One recent attempted escape, resulted in 20 Americans and European prisoners awaiting trial having their heads shaved, and they were beaten with rubber truncheons by the director and some guards.

Many of the prisoners are sick because of the bad diet. Their mental health suffers more, and many have been sent to the mental hospital. There is nothing to read, and nothing to occupy their time. The Turkish prisoners are extremely hard on the "softer" American and European youths sent to the prison. Rape and forced homosexual acts are a common occurance. Gangs of hardened Turkish convicts prey on the new prisoners, and if they resist they are liable to be knifed.

Every two or three months the authorities declare an arms amnesty within the prison. And during the three days of the amnesty large quantities of guns and knives are usually turned in. After this period, the Turkish Army is called in to conduct a search, and severely punish those who didn't turn in their arms.

One English prisoner wrote, "The Hospitals are worse than the jails. Perhaps here they break your health, but if you need treatment and are just locked up, abused by other inmates and the trustees who have been there for half their life, you may never come down. An English guy who has since been released was trying to hang himself, and swallowed fish tacks. He spent two months in the mental hospital, and was seen by the doctor once, for five minutes. He received no other treatment.

There was a young boy tied with a leash to a tree. People without clothes live only by begging off visitors. Starving, shrieking. It's a place you'll never forget once you've seen it," the English prisoner wrote.

A police captain in Istanbul has men assigned to the Gulhame Hotel in the Sultan-Ahmet area. They sleep in the hotel, which is a favorite spot for the Western youth and students. The captain said, "We keep the hotel open so that we can keep an eye on them."

Last September the Turkish government passed a new passport law aimed at hippies and beatniks. When the law went into effect, 40 young people staying in Istanbul were deported. The Turkish

word for beatnik is bitnick. "Bit" in Turkish means louse. And this applies to anyone with long hair and a beard.

This law has recently been directed at foreign students studying in Turkey. And a police raid netted many American and English students who were beaten and jailed before being deported.

I contacted the Turkish Embassy here in London, and requested information on the number of American and Western European prisoners. I was told to write to Ministry of Justice in Ankara. They reply was polite, but they said they couldn't give me the information.

The American and British Consuls in Turkey do make a token attempt to look after their nationals in Turkish prisons, but there is little they can do, as consular treaties do not permit their interference in cases which are a violation of the Turkish criminal code.

Brian Walden, English Labor M.P. was contacted about the case of Robert Pontin. He said, "I do not believe that there is very much that can be done for him.

"He has been tried and sentenced according to Turkish law and there is nothing we can do to set that law aside."

"I shall not, however, lose sight of this matter. I will, however, see whether some of my colleagues and myself can get together on this and make further representations. This might be possible."

Unfortunately, this is the answer which is too often given. All the while these young people have to continue to endure archaic and brutal punishment in the prisons of an "enlightened" country in the mid-twentieth century.

Think of the impact on a 21-year-old boy who last month was informed that his final appeal was turned down, and along with that notice was a slip of paper telling him that his release date from the Turkish prison was October 1996.

Thirty years in a Turkish prison for having pot, and in that same prison he can on any day if he has the money buy enough pot to get high from any one of the guards keeping him there.

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[This article first appeared in The New American, a London weekly.]

QUOTE FROM UNDERGROUND

"He was shaking and once he cried and said he was doing it for his daughter. He said he was get-out of this country because of the hatred and prejudice. He said he had tried to get a job every place in America and couldn't."

--Uta Risse, an Eastern Airline Stewardess, describing her conversation with the hijacker who directed a jetliner to Cuba.

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AH, BUT WHAT WILL WE BE CELEBRATING?

LONDON (LNS) -- John Goodman, whose usual job is providing entertainment for birthday parties, has organized the World Association for Celebrating the Year 2000. "This is just the biggest birthday of all," he says. Goodman thinks people shouldn't paint a gloomy picture of 2000. "We intend to be here celebrating the achievement of a stable, well-fed world," he announced.

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DEBTORS BEHIND BARS

SCARBOROUGH, Maine (LNS) -- Imprisonment for debt is generally thought to have disappeared around the time of Charles Dickens, but the State of Maine is still at it. Last year, about 280 Maine residents were jailed for nonpayment of commercial debts, according to a survey of sheriffs' departments recently taken by the Wall Street Journal.

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INDIANS' LAND CLAIM SET
AT $10.8 MILLION

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) -- The Ottowa Chippewa Indians once lived on 12 million acres. Last month, the Indian Claims Commission decided that the tribe is entitled to 89 cents an acre (the value in 1836) or a total of $10.8 million. The government took the land away 133 years ago. The Indians will not get $10.8 million, however, since the commission must now "determine how much the Indians may already have been paid."

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1969 YEAR OF THE PEN AND THE SWORD

FROM BRITAIN: A VIEW OF BEATLES AND STONES

LIBERATION News Service / Europe

LONDON (LNS) -- America, with its ears tuned to its transistors, has been following what it imagines to be an ideological battle between the Beatles and the Rolling Stones. Certain grounds for such interest are found in the lyrics of the two groups' recent recording, "Revolution" and "Street Fighting Man," in which the Beatles come down firmly on the side of the Establishment, while the Stones yearn for extra-parliamentary action.

This same attention seems to be lacking in Britain, perhaps due to the Englishmen's traditional indifference to politics, but then again possibly due to an environment less saturated with what some might consider broadcasters' irrelevancies. There is less pop broadcasting in Britain (the hip pirate stations have been run off the high seas by Parliamentary legislation, and replaced by the institutionalized dullness of a surrogate "with-it" BBC station). In general, popular media are not playing the significant role in whatever revolutionary movement that may exist here as it is in the United States.

Still, there is a fundamental difference between the two groups which goes deeper than the superficialities of performing styles.

John Lennon, in particular, has been trying to "make it big" for a long time, and has revealed that in his younger days he'd have turned to crime to accomplish this had he the guts.

Managed by Epstein, the Beatles soon rejected their sloppy Liverpool appearance in favor of well-cut suits and carefully styled hair. Perhaps representing a new age of slightly more affluent and less tradition-bound British youth, the Beatles were happy to project the image of both generation and country without seeing any conflict between the two. As their appearance became more refined, so did their music, which they used not so much as a vehicle for protest, but as an expression of a renaissance in British music and young talent. Like the "Angry Young Men" of the decade preceding, they found it possible to accommodate themselves to the Establishment once it had granted them the right to express themselves broadly within it.

And being perhaps more witty than angry, the Beatles found it easy to charm their way to the top.

The Stones have a different background. This is certainly true with Jagger, who approximates more closely the American who drops out after finding, for whatever reason, that the "system" offers him little that is rewarding. Jagger had completed two-thirds of his work toward a degree at the London School of Economics before chucking the lot for his music. He does not seem to be the working class boy who only wants to make good; rather he seems tired, jaded, perhaps disillusioned. He has expressed his complete lack of confidence in politicians of every hue.

The Stones' music seems to take the form of protest, but not necessarily resistance. The lyrics of "Street Fighting Man" are not so much a battle cry, as the expression of a wish that there was some cause in the name of which one could do battle. "Hey, think the time is right for a palace revolution. / But where I live the game to play is compromise solution."

The Beatles have now reached the top. With honors from the Queen, they have turned to big business, and have declared their intention to become bigger than Marks and Spencers (the department store chain). Turning to films, they have made some original contributions, as they have done with their music. But they are confirmed institutionalists, and may yet become the Walt Disneys of the day. Their Apple Corps project, touted as a company with the intention of helping new talent get started, may accomplish just that, but in a manner no different from any other agency in the same business. Maybe with a litt'e more color, that's all.

The Stones are not so well entrenched. Never in a million years would they get anything from the Queen, nor do they strike one as promising young executives. Instead they plunge along with their music, and lend themselves to the creative talents of such men as Godard. (Another interest-

ing divergence from the Beatles, who worked with Lester, the director who makes films like advertisements, is that the Stones worked with Godard, the Wilhelm Reich of new media.

The Beatles hold future promise, but within the bounds of predicton. The Stones in their very inconsistency are beyond prediction, but for that reason more exciting.

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INDIANS PLAN CONFERENCE

SYRACUSE, N.Y. (LNS) -- Indian tribes from all over North America will meet next summer to discuss such problems as land disputes and the need for more social services, according to Leon Shenandoah, new chief of the Iroquois Confederation

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ALGIERS MOTEL INCIDENT INCIDENT

DETROIT (LNS) -- Remember the Algiers Motel incident? John Hersey's famous new novel gets its title from an incident in which three young blacks were killed at the motel in the midst of the July 1967 Detroit rebellion. The three youths were found dead after police and National Guardsmen had occupied the motel. One of the youths' balls had been shot off.

Some time later, Patrolman Ronald August was charged with the murder of Aubrey Pollard, one of the youths. But now, a Recorder's Court judge, William J. Beer, has agreed to a change of venue, which will take the trial outside of Detroit to a lily-white community in Ingham County. The motion was made by defense attorney Norman Lippitt, counsel for the Detroit Police Officers Association.

Two other cops are being charged for the other murders -- and this case sets a precedent that will be useful for all three defendants. Presumably, if the cops are tried in a white community, they will have a good chance of getting off -- and no one will be able to blame the police or the Detroit mayor.

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DO YOU ADVOCATE GUERRILLA THEATER?

BALTIMORE (LNS) -- "Do you advocate guerrilla theater?" This question and others were directed at representatives of the SDS chapter at Towson State College, who were called to testify before a special sitting of the Baltimore County Grand Jury in December.

Henry Chen and Phil Marcus, instructors of physics and faculty associates of SDS, spent an hour nailing jurors' questions. The president of the SDS chapter, Sandy Willen, was not asked to testify since she is a "juvenile."

The jury questioned the witnesses about the activities of SDS at Towson (a Baltimore suburb), the nature of national SDS and the philosophies and possible illegalities of activism and resistance. They also sought information about the activities around the trial of the Catonsville Nine, the heckling of Gov. Spiro Agnew when he made a campaign speech at Towson State, and picketing at Fort Holabird, Baltimore's induction center

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PRIEST RAPS FBI

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (LNS) -- A Roman Catholic priest charged that FBI agents are guilty of "invasion of privacy of the poor" in checking on hunger reports for a House Appropriations Subcommittee. Father Ralph Ruiz told the U.S. Civil Rights Commission recently that agents have asked poor people what they eat and earn, and had followed them into their kitchens and dining rooms.

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"NO SMOKING" ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (LNS) -- The school superintendent of a suburban county told the Maryland Board of Education recently that schoolroom "lavatories have become unfit for their intended purposes." The superintendent, Homer O. Elseroad, said the problem was due to illegal smoking, which fills the johns with fumes. In addition, Elseroad said, attempts to enforce the ban on smoking have produced a backlash from teachers who "resent patrolling toilets -- doing latrine duty." Elseroad and other educators are trying to convince the Board to allow schools to set up smoking areas. -30-

RADICAL ACTION IN THE CLASSROOM

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Radical students at Columbia University have recently disrupted several classes to challenge the basic assumptions of hierarchical relations in the classroom and the bourgeois ideology inherent in the instruction.

One of the targets was Prof. James P. Shenton, a very popular history lecturer known for his good nature and his left-liberal politics (he was a pro-McCarthy candidate for elector in New Jersey.) The intervention included a challenge to Shenton's content, as well as the distribution of the pamphlet "Student as Nigger" and an exam entitled "The Academic Game" (first multiple choice question: "An exam... a)tests rote-learning aptitude, b) reinforces students' submissive role, c)provides an opportunity for acquiring parental approval.")

The sponsors of the disruptions, the Radical Action Cooperative (112 Main Hall, Teachers College, Columbia, New York, NY 10027 (212) 866-7233), subsequently did tape-recorded interviews with people who have experienced the interventions. The following is excerpted from a document issued by the coop to show student questions about the interventions and the radical responses:

* * * * * * *

QUESTION: 1."Why did you pick on Shenton? After-all, he's doing the best he can in the situation."

"It's an insult to his radicalism."

"He's a good professor. I like his lectures."

"I was interested in what he had to say about the War of 1812."

ANSWER: A. We do not aim to criticize James P. Shenton as an individual; rather, we aim to criticize our insane, repressive and inhumane society. Within our society, the University serves as an "Officers' Candidate School," socializing tomorrow's leaders. Shenton is one of the more appealing functionaries in this School...Like the smiling recruiting officer, he is doing his socially-prescribed job in the best way he knows how. It is precisely because he is a 'good teacher' and a 'nice' fellow that he is dangerous. The point is that gentle Jim Shenton is doing violence to you, and to himself, by creating a false consciousness of security within the University...

B. Some have called Shenton a "radical.' His "radicalism" conceals the reality of his role. He accepts a position within the existing hierarchy. He lives the status of 'professor" and thereby perpetuates the inferior status of the student and the custodian (who may have five kids but only one tenth of a professor's salary). We seek a classless society in which all men will have control over their own lives and will not be competing for wealth, prestige and power over others.

QUESTION: 1. Disruption is an ineffective tactic; it alienates most of the students."

ANSWER: A. Maybe it's not so ineffective. About half the class stayed, and only a few were overtly hostile. Of the students who left, we interviewed about a dozen later and none felt the intervention illegitimate. How many do you suppose read that handout? Isn't that a hell of a lot higher percentage than the usual leafleting on campus walk? But suppose not a single leaflet was read. The sacrosanct image of the classroom has been cracked. People have expressed real emotion (even if hostility toward the interventionists). People talk, ask questions. Something is happening.

B. If it's not so effective, can you suggest a more effective tactic? What have <u>you</u> been <u>doing</u> to transform American society? If you're a cynic, we have nothing more to say to you, since you have accepted your own impotence. We've been experimenting with a variety of intervention styles, of which the imposing style of our Academic Game skit is only one. Maybe other styles will prove more effective, but we'll only find out by trying. Maybe different styles are more effective for different situations (e.g. physical science vs. social science lectures, domineering vs. 'nice guy" profs, conservative schools vs. liberal schools, high school vs. college).

QUESTION: 3. "You're violating the rights of the other students." "You're violating academic freedom." "We wanted to hear Shenton, and you wouldn't let us."

ANSWER: Of course, you have the right to do what you want, but you also have the responsibility to ask yourself whether you really want what you think you want. If market research can create artificial needs (alienated desires) such as fatless fat and sugarless sugar, isn't it also likely that a similar technique has created an artificial need for a university education. Why would you want to sit in on a lecture (which could just as well be tape-recorded) if there was anything better to do...Of course, the answer may be that you have nothing better to do. If so, it goes to show just how far our "advanced" society has succeeded in raising the Level of Boredom. For most of us, a university education is a lesser evil. For a young man, the alternatives are Army, Navy, Air Force or Marines, loss of job opportunity, loss of prestige, loss of self-esteem ("You're a chickenshit and couldn't make the grade"), etc. For women the alternatives are boring work or housewifery...True, we imposed on you. Our purpose in doing so was to point out how "legitimate authority" imposes on you every day in a thousand ways, so much so that their impositions are accepted as "natural" while ours was disturbing because unusual.

B. Your right to do what you please is always qualified by your responsibility not to violate the same right of others (to life and sanity, for example) both in this country and abroad. Your passivity in accepting this part of the system is a political act for which you are responsible. We challenge your action.

QUESTION: 4."Your actions violated the norms of etiquette and politeness." "You demonstrated disrespect for both the prof and your fellow students." "You were rude and discourteous."

ANSWER: A. As we said above (#1) we do not aim to criticize either the prof or the students as individuals, but rather we criticize the roles they play in the larger system. The difficulty raised by the fact that so many people have defined themselves in terms of their societal roles rather than as human individuals. If you can help us design tactics which avoid the confusion of these two criticisms without compromising the effectiveness of the social criticism, please let us know.

B. Such norms (as falling silent when the professor speaks, accepting his control of discussion, refraining from writing on the blackboard, not entering or leaving the classroom except at prescribed times, not discussing "personal" matters, etc.) serve to perpetuate the existing system and its inhumanity and injustices. All norms are inherently restrictive and must be subordinate to the freedoms they supposedly protect. Your cry is like that for "Law and Order" without mentioning the injustices which our legal system perpetuates. In transforming the existing system it will be necessary for people to free themselves from such norms of etiquette. Free men will not respect norms and laws which violate freedom in her own name.

C. You say it's rude to interrupt your class for ten minutes, but you probably don't bat an eye to hear that 2000 Vietnamese have been killed and 5000 Biafrans have starved this week. How are you protesting these "insults" to humanity?

QUESTION: 5. If you critics of the existing system could come up with a better alternative, I'd listen to you. But as long as you criticize without being creative, don't bother me."

ANSWER: A. It's not necessarily the responsibility of the critic to produce a solution to the problem he sees. We feel that the existing society is repressive (tolerant though this repression may seem). We seek to end this repression. This is ample work for the present. Would you ask the prisoner escaping from a concentration camp to produce a "better alternative"? (Better what? A better concentration camp?)

B. It would be premature and unrealistic for us to suggest an alternative to the present structure. We (the critics) are not entirely free from the debilitating effects of our socialization. Furthermore, the acceleration of our "civilization" (such as it is) makes any static solution obsolete the moment it is devised.

C. But most fundamentally, it would be paternalistic for us to give a solution which we expected others to follow. When men and women

more...

are free, they will decide their own fate, will create their own structures appropriate to their own unalienated desires. In the meantime, we will do what we feel we must to achieve our own freedom and to unmask the present repressive society.

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PRISON PIGS FACE CHARGES

RICHMOND (LNS) -- Three high-ranking Virginia prison officials are facing court action for mistreatment of prisoners. The charges were brought by Philip J. Hirschkop, an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, who argued that inmates recently have been tear-gassed, beaten, placed in solitary confinement and denied access to counsel because they gave out information about prison conditions. The three officials are Otis Brown, superintendent of the Department of Welfare and Institutions; W.K. Cunningham, director of the Division of Corrections; and C.C. Peyton, superintendent at the Virginia State Penitentiary, source of the complaints.

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FLYING HIGH WHILE FLYING HIGH

LOS ANGELES (LNS) -- Western Airlines has revealed that many of its passengers are turning on -- on board. Wayne Lichtgarn, manager of customer relations, said that the aroma of marijuana has become commonplace in aircraft cabins. "Now we have three problems which sometimes cause annoyance to passengers -- cigars, pipes and marijuana," he said. "And some people get quite indignant when you tell them smoking pot is not allowed."

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WASHINGTON BLACKS SEEK TO ARREST A CONGRESSMAN

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) -- The Black United Front of Washington, D.C.,has called for the immediate arrest and jailing of Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R.-Va.) as a deterrent to future violence in Washington. The front has charged Broyhill with making inflamatory statements. It also called upon President-elect Nixon to sponsor a statehood bill for the District of Columbia in 1969. The front is a coalition of moderate and radical black groups.

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TWENTY LASHES: JUSTICE IN AMERIKA

OKLAHOMA CITY (LNS) -- Scott Browning Grandstaff, 17, was lashed 20 times on his bare back with a stiff leather whip as a punishment for possessing 16 cartons of stolen cigarettes.

District Judge Carmon Harris told Grandstaff he could choose the lashing in lieu of a five-year jail term. "Maybe a little old-time corporal punishment will make you realize when you break the law you must pay the penalty," the judge said.

Court Clerk Ronald Ladd said that the leather strap raised big, red welts on the boy's back. "Big tears came to his eyes," Ladd said. The lash was wielded by the youth's brother-in-law, and his mother sat nearby.

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OWSLEY IS FREE AGAIN

LOS ANGELES (LNS) -- Augustus Owsley Stanley III, 34, the acid man, has been acquitted of a recent drug charge. Superior Court Judge Paul W. Egly ruled that there was insufficient evidence to connect Owsley with the alleged sale of 500 caps to an undercover agent at Los Angeles International Airport on Jan. 24, 1968.

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ANTI-WAR SOLDIER GETS SIX MONTHS

FORT EUSTIS, Va. (LNS) -- An Army private who urged his colleagues to refuse service in Vietnam was found guilty by a court martial of actions "prejudicial to good order and discipline." The private, Daniel Duane Kelsch, 17, of Tacoma, Wash., was sentenced to six months at hard labor, reduction to lowest pay grade, and forfeiture of $73 pay per month for six months. Kelsch wrote a statement telling other GIS they should refuse to go to Vietnam or Korea, and he posted the statement on a company bulletin board.

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[Copy may not be altered It is obligatory to append the following: "Reprinted from the Guardian, radical news weekly, New York;distributed by LNS"]

FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TRACKS

by Julius Lester

LIBERATION News Service/Guardian

The movement has passed through an intense four years of arrests, jailings, beatings and court cases. The demonstrations they stemmed from were key in making the war in Vietnam one of the primary issues in the country. Demonstrations on the campuses have also served to focus attention on the participation of the universities in imperialism, as well as the quality of education itself. And the most important of all demonstrations of the past four years, the black rebellions, served not only to make racism a national issue, but raised the political consciousness of the black and white movements.

Plans are being made now for demonstrations in Washington, D.C., on Inauguration Day. There does not seem to be much excitement within the movement about them. Although the demonstration organizers have announced that no activities are being planned which will bring about a confrontation with the police, the police have given no indication as to whether or not they are planning activities to bring about a confrontation with the demonstrators. History would seem to indicate that, policemen being policemen, there will be confrontations. Thus it is understandable if movement people are less than enthusiastic about going to Washington on the 20th.

Generally, the demonstrations of the past four years have been disruptive in nature--mass marches, picket lines, occupying buildings, etc. The most effective demonstration of this kind is the strike. A particular service is made unavailable until the demands of the demonstrators have been met. Having lived through a succession of strikes in the past year, New Yorkers can testify that these demonstrations are exceedingly effective, and the demonstrators almost always get what they want. This kind of demonstration pits one power against another and is most effective when the demonstrators know what power they have and how to use that power.

A demonstration is also a means of communication. Movement demonstrations have always sought to communicate a particular point of view and to win adherents to that point of view. In this, it has had some success.

Within the movement a point has now been reached where some question the validity of demonstrations, while others say nothing else is valid except demonstrations. It is a fruitless discussion. Once one is clear about the content of what he wants to do, the forms which should be used to communicate that content become clearer. The Yippies wanted to communicate an attitude about the basic sterility of America and the electoral process. Knowing what they wanted to communicate, Pigasus was the logical form of communication. Any time a "hippie" or a Black Panther walks down the street, it is a demonstration, because an attitude toward America has been communicated, as well as certain political content. The use of NLF flags at demonstrations was yet another effective form of communication.

Perhaps there is little enthusiasm for demonstrations at the Inauguration because movement people are tired of hitting the streets to make a statement against the war and against imperialism. There is also the question of whether or not mass demonstrations as a means of communication have reached a point of diminishing returns. A few years ago, a passerby at a demonstration would be curious as to what the demonstration was about and at least stop for a few minutes to find out. Today the reaction is more likely to be "Oh my God! Another demonstration!" And people flee from the area with as much haste as policemen coming to the area.

There is no possibility of demonstrations taking new forms, however, until there are new concepts to be communicated. And there is no question that this is the most important job which faces the movement--the articulation (demonstrating) of new concepts which will broaden the base of the movement.

It is clear that there must be demonstrations at the Inauguration on general principle alone. It is doubtful, however, if these demonstrations will have much national impact. After the criticism which has been heaped on the media this year, particularly in its role in Chicago, television coverage of the demonstrations may be non-existent, or minimal at best.

Also, Nixon is not an effective symbol of imperialism. He inspires boredom rather than anger, laughter as opposed to fury.

What will happen in Washington remains unknown. But nothing will happen if no one goes. Maybe that wouldn't be bad. Maybe there needs to be a period of no demonstrations until the movement knows what it is about. Washington, however, could serve as an opportunity for the movement to learn a little more about itself. Whatever happens in Washington, it will be valuable, because it will tell us a little more about ourselves and just where we are in this, the last year of the decade of confrontation.

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CHEAP LSD

LONDON (LNS) -- Great Britain has been paying volunteer servicemen approximately 45 cents per LSD trip. The object of the research is to determine what acid can do to troops or civilians during war. The study showed that British soldiers who took the drug soon lost all sense of reality and could not adapt themselves to their environment, nor could they take orders.

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SNAKES ALIVE!

RICHMOND (LNS) -- Can the State, in its wisdom, lawfully forbid member of the Holiness church to practice the handling of poisonous snakes during services? This bizarre Church-State legal issue emerged here when a member of the Holiness church launched a fight against his prosecution under a statute which forbids the handling of snakes in such a way as to endanger others.

The church member, Roscoe Gullins, says he "took up serpents" in accordance with the practice of his church and in obedience to the guiding gospel of the sect, Mark 16:

"And these signs shall follow them that believe; in my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues. they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover."

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HOOVER HITS NEW LEFT AGAIN

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) -- J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, said the black radicals and white New Leftists constitute "a potential threat to the internal security of the Nation." He reserved his harshest words of the Black Panthers and SDS.

Hoover noted that some officers in SDS identify themselves as "small c" communists rather than regular Communist Party members, adding:

"While the distinction may seem important to them, it is irrelevant to the rest of America because the basic objective of both the New Left and the old-line Communists and their adherents in our society is to completely destroy our form of government."

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SHAW TRIAL TO BEGIN JAN. 21

NEW ORLEANS (LNS) -- District Attorney Jim Garrison has set Jan. 21 for the opening of the trial of Clay L. Shaw, charged with conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. The U.S. Supreme Court recently cleared the way for the trial when it ruled that the State courts have proper jurisdiction.

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TIJERINA CABLES FRANCO

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Reies Lopez Tijerina, the New Mexican liberation leader, cabled Generalissimo Francisco Franco Jan. 1 asking him to place his group's claims against the U.S. before the U.N. Tijerina has maintained that the land claims of Spanish-speaking New Mexicans are based on old Land Grants to the Spanish crown.

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THE GRUB BAG: THE LNS FOOD COLUMN
IN DEFENSE OF MURDER IN THE KITCHEN
By Ita Jones
LIBERATION News Service

Food is a kaleidoscope of things, depending on whether you're a starfish, a mammoth or a man. All life depends on all the rest. We feed on multitudinous forms now and then; for ages they will feed on us.

It seems strange that so anciently sanctified and so much fought over and so pleasurable an activity, without which life could not go on, should have so little said about it, when mounds of words have been piled up about that which has nothing to do with life at all.

In other days and other places, eating has been a simpler project, requiring less thought. Fishing, hunting and gathering societies can eat all that is available without concern for insecticides, artificial flavors and colors, and chemicals used for preservation. The closer a given environment is to the natural ecology, the less one needs to think about what he eats. The plants, insects, animals and men are involved simultaneously in the dances of death and life. I sink into this thought whever I prepare to eat an organism containing its last meal.

In our technological society, an obviously unnatural situation has arisen. There is a vast variety of food available, ranging from fresh to synthetic, and nourishment as an eating priority has been edged aside by that million dollar word -- convenience.

But something even more dangerous seems to be happening -- the loss of contact with the world beyond: chickens ruffled with grey and brown speckled feathers, fish blue and glistening in their fragile armor, raspberries on trellises of curling vines, milk steaming from the cow, flesh bleeding out the life we are about to eat. We don't know any longer what death is.

Sitting at the kitchen table yesterday, I cleaned and shelled a pound of fresh shrimp -- the pink and white soft bodies stripped of the transparent flower-like shells, the gut system knifed out, the heads chopped off. I felt murderous and yet a calm feeling was settling like a snow in me. I didn't feel stranded from nature as I do when I open a box or can and stare at the bloodless, diced, dried, powdered, unrecognizable "food" which permits us to look neither life nor death in the face.

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Peruvian shrimp chowder:

1. In oil, in a large pot, saute 2 cloves garlic minced and 1 large or 2 small onions chopped, til golden (about 10 min.).
2. Add 2 chopped tomatoes (or canned, if fresh is too expensive that week), 2 cups raw diced potatoes, one-half tsp. ground chili pepper, 3 level tsp. salt , one-half tsp. crushed red pepper, a few drops tobasco or soy sauce (if you have it), 3 cups water, and 1 cup milk (which can be made from evaporated, but remember to think of the cow). Stir occasionally, while bringing to a boil, then simmer, covered, one-half hour.
3. Meanwhile, beat 2 oz. (a small package is 3 oz.) cream cheese with one-quarter cup milk til very smooth.
4. Add cream cheese mixture, then one-half pound cleaned raw whole shrimp, and fresh, canned, or frozen corn kernels, amounting to around a cup or so, to the soup, and cook five minutes.

* * *

Western man's long attempt to separate himself from nature may be succeeding. There are some of us who believe a return is possible on the individual level and must start there; and some of us who believe a return, to be real, must begin on the concrete and collective level before the other is possible. There's no answer waiting to be tapped, and besides -- most of us have already decided.

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QUOTE FROM THE UNDERGROUND

"Let me take you down 'cause I'm goin' to strawberry fields./ Nothing is real, and nothing to get hung about / strawberry fields forever."

-- from a song by The Beatles, 1967.

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OTHER SCENES:
COMPASSIONATE GANDHI STILL IN THE NEWS

by John Wilcock

LIBERATION News Service

NEW DELHI (LNS) -- This month, twenty-one years after his murder, Mahatma Gandhi is still India's number one newsmaker. There is hardly an issue of any of India's scores of English-language magazines that doesn't carry some word of him -- a book review, a reminiscence, an inspirational quotation on the editorial page. And hardly a day goes by without some politician or would-be politican invoking his memory or reaffirming his beliefs--all duly reported in the daily newspapers. The following running stories pop up with dependable frequency:

1. Reports of a long-lasting Gandhi Murder Inquiry Commission which seeks to pin the responsibility for his assassination on Morarji Desai, now India's depty prime minister. Desai was the minister ostensibly responsible for Gandhi's safety in 1948. (Desai, an elderly economist, is a relatively unpopular conservative member of the ruling Congress party and the investigation is generally believed to have been inspired by his political rivals.)

2. Arguments over the fate of Birla House, an independently-owned property on whose grounds Gandhi was shot on January 30, 1948. Many nationalist Hindus want to turn Birla House into a national monument and one legislator even threatened to "fast unto death" (a weapon used to exert moral pressure by Gandhi himself on many occasions) unless this happened. The Birlas, a family of rich industrialists, are reluctant to hand over the property except as an official resident for India's prime ministers.

3. Maoist slogans appearing recently on walls in Delhi accuse Gandhi of being "a tool of the imperialist British," a charge patently absurd, considering Gandhi's lifelong fight for Indian independence--a battle he could be said to have won by 1947, when the last British soldier left India after an occupation lasting for almost two centuries.

4. Debates in the Lokh Sabha (India's national parliament) over funds to complete the memorial Dandi path, a 241-mile stretch in the Western state of Guharat. Gandhi and his followers marched over this path in the spring of 1930, to dramatize India's resistance to the tax on salt enforced by British authorities. The march began with 80 people at Gandhi's ashram at Ahmedabad and ended three and a half weeks later at Dandi beach where almost 100,000 sympathisers gathered to watch Gandhi pick up a pinch of salt from the shore--thereby breaking the law.

Within a month the protest had spread all over India. The fledgling Congress party had organized public sales of salt, and 60,000 people were jailed for this simple, symbolic defiance by the British who thus stupidly underwrote their own demise. 'Salt," wrote Gandhi's biographer Vincent Sheean, "was the commonest of necessities and it had been monopolized by the foreign government. Salt was something every peasant could understand. Salt was God's gift and the wicked foreign government had stolen it from the people.'

5. The year 1969 is the centenary of the Mahatma's birth (the honorific title was conferred on him by India's Nobel-prize winning poet, Tagore, and means, roughly, "Great Soul.") From all over India come countless plans to recall Gandhi's life and celebrate the anniversary.

Ironically, it is now that the true influence of Gandhi is beginning to wane. Twenty-one years is just long enough for a whole generation to have grown up, knowing his name but having forgotten, or never having appreciated, his ideals. And, although his philosophy permeates Indian life in so many ways (because it was a distillation of philosophies that have always existed therein) his name can be, and is, invoked by people who represent his absolute antithesis.

The Congress party, which he once headed and for so long inspired, suffers from a surfeit of corrupting power (22 uninterrupted years in office), and at its recent national convention was so divided that discussion was limited to one subject: the continuation and extension of prohibition.

This, it's true, was a Gandhian belief, but given the world's present situation--and especially India's current problems--it's probably the lowest of priorities and the one most out of touch with the way things are going (Every supposedly "dry" state in India issues liquor permits to foreign tourists plus a growing number of Indian wirepullers, and to supplement these outlets are thousands of illicit stills which, in Bombay at least, have already created the same corrupt alliance between police and bootleggers that Americans know so well.)

Gandhi himself officially withdrew from politics in the 1930's. This may have been the smartest move he ever made because it became virtually impossible for any politician to get anything done subsequently unless the Mahatma approved it. His fasts were a kind of moral blackmail to achieve the absolute compliance that words alone can never win. Millions of people all over the world followed every minute of his day, inquiring constantly about his health. It might have been possible to call his bluff and let him fast to death, but nobody dared try it.

He had already ousted the British (or done as much as anybody to bring about their ousting) and united the country over numerous issues including his fight for the acceptance of "untouchables" (which he renamed harijans or children of god) and was in the middle of his biggest fight --to stop the interfaith massacres between Hindus and Muslims--when a fellow Hindu shot him. The murderer's raison d'etre was that only Gandhi was preventing the certain war which would forever drive out the hated Muslims. Gandhi's murder, ironically, united them as they had never been united before (or since).

In his lifetime, and outside of any recognizable political structure, the little man achieved miracles. He had been heard to say, "Those who say religion has nothing to do with politics do not know what religion means," and for a while it looked as though, even after his death, his religious-political fight to change society would continue. His successor was Jawarhl Nehru, one of this century's most articulate and humane statesmen, who led the Congress party and his country with the principles of his late friend until his own death in 1963.

There was a brief interlude with the universally admired Shastri in charge (he died of a heart attack after one year in office) and then Nehru's daughter, Indhira Gandhi, took over as prime minister. Although a cut above the calibre of most national leaders, her rule is suffering from the inevitable loss of popularity that any government endures after two decades in power.

There is wrangling among the younger legislators who have waited their turn for leadership; discontent among state governments who feel that Delhi is too remote to understand their problems (the only place where the Congress party has been ousted by one party rather than an opposition coalition is Madras where the DMK won power solely on local issues); and a fierce fight brewing in four states whose opposition legislatures were disbanded by Delhi (being placed under the so-called "President's Rule") on the grounds that they were squabbling too much to rule effectively.

The time is ripe, in short, for another Gandhi, at whose call, Tagore once wrote, "India blossomed forth to new greatness just as once before in earlier times when Buddha proclaimed the truth of fellow-feeling and compassion among all living creatures."

Buddhists believe that a true reincarnation of Buddha descends to earth every five thousand years. Can we have another Gandhi in the same century?

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THEODORAKIS: 'MY SONGS ARE FOR THE FREE GREEKS'

By Dan Georgakas and Eleni Paidoussi
LIBERATION News Service

Mikis Theodorakis, the composer of Zorba the Greek, was the first public opponent of the Greek junta within Greece. His name appeared on the earliest statements of the underground and his voice was heard on its tapes. Until his capture in August 1967, Theodorakis was the public leader of the Patriotic Front. Theodorakis is a Marxist and has been a prisoner of right-wing governments several times, but he is probably the most prestigious and popular individual in Greece. The colonels released him from prison early in 1968 following a world wide campaign in his behalf, but Theodorakis was kept under strict surveillance.

Renato Nucci, a reporter for Novella 2000, and Al Banno, a singer of Theodorakis songs in Italian translation, decided to visit the composer last summer at his new home in Vrahati, near the Corinthian Insthmus. They saw Theodorakis a few days after the unsuccessful attempted assassination of the leader of the junta, Colonel Papadopoulos.

"When do you expect to see this house finished?"

"September. I've always wished for a house like this."

"Are you happy to stay in Greece?"

"Who does not stay in his own country happily? Only,I feel the desire to get out of the country to work; lately, more and more. For instance, I would like to live in Italy."

"And the villa? What will happen if you go?"

"The colonels will take it."

"But are you free? Can you speak freely? Move? Write music?"

"I am never free. Do you see this villa in the middle of the fields? It is surrounded by police. I can't even walk one hundred meters without them knowing it. That's why your visit has left me speechless with surprise. Greeks are afraid to come visit me. They'd be immediately blacklisted."

Theodorakis was visibly upset. The Italians were embarrassed. Theodorakis took them into a large room where the builders have left steps unfinished. At the corner, under a black cloth, there was a piano. Theodorakis began to play. The music was torrential. It rolled from his fingers like inspiration. The ivory notes reflected their white light in the acetylene lamp.

"Get the tape recorder," Theodorakis said "Tape these songs. They have never been published before. I wrote them in prison. Do it for me and for all the free Greeks who are abroad "

"What are your songs talking about?"

"They speak of the people, about the Greeks, about the Greece that has been waiting for centuries and is still waiting without despairing. But for goodness sakes, what do you want from a nation that has been enslaved for centuries? What are you expecting us to do? Get out in the streets and get killed or raise our arms to the sky?

"Greece is a nation of slaves, a nation of old people. Yes, old people. The youth has left for other lands. More than 600,000 are all over the world. It is for them that I write my songs, not for those here who stayed behind, and are, alas, vegetating amid the olive trees, in this sun-scorched land, the shores, the dust.

"But you in Italy, you are so many. Yet, you, too, had your experience with the 'colonels' once. Ahh! I wish I could go away, leave everything and relive the joy of freedom. Everyone listened to my music. Even Constantine. Now the king is at Capri. A vacation. Better this way. Greece was never free. When I was in jail, I kept thinking of the sea. All the prisoners think of the sea. The last song of mine was talking about the sea. When they nabbed us and dragged us to prison as if we were beasts. I still remember how it felt the first day, after the first moments of anxiety and agony, I knocked at the wall of my cell. Tock-tock... And my comrades answered the same way. "All is well." They were alive. What a joy that minute. Then the long wait, without knowing what to expect And the sea coming to your thoughts, the night, the

darkness, dreams. Then you awake and your hands are wet with perspiration."

Mikis Theodorakis arose. He walked two steps, calmed himself. He smiled. "Tonight," he suddenly shouted, "tonight, we will go eat at the village. We'll eat like Greeks. We'll drink retsina. We'll toast and touch glasses. There is nothing else we can do."

The interview ended. The Italians went home and when their article appeared Theodorakis was exiled to a remote mountain area. In December 1968, he was again taken to prison to be held for trial on a pre-junta charge of insulting the king. He was taken to court on the appointed day in chains, only to be returned to prison without trial, for the prosecution had not been able to find a single witness who would testify against him!

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(Smyrna Press, Box 418, Stuyvesant Sta., New York, N.Y. 10009, is offering two long-playing albums of Theodorakis: "Romiossini: The Story of the Greeks," which is a series of songs of the Greek guerrillas, and "Mauthausen," songs depicting Greeks and Jews in Nazi prison camps, $5 each, proceeds to anti-junta struggle, both albums banned in Greece.)

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THE CRIME OF PRINTING THE TRUTH

LIBERATION News Service

SALONIKA, Greece (LNS) -- Six men have been found guilty of "printing and distributing anti-regime literature" and have been sentenced to prison terms of five and a half to sixteen and a half years

The junta victims include writers, teachers, and professionals from Salonika. Several suffered tortures in prison. Stelios Nestor, a lecturer in law at Salonika University, got the stiffest jail sentence. Torturers beat him on the soles of his feet and hung him by the feet for hours. Constantine Pyrzas, a professor at the university, suffered a "mock execution," with a priest present to lend reality to the experience.

Further information about the repressive Greek regime and the growing resistance to it may be obtained from Demokratia, Box 678, Stuyvesant Sta., New York, N.Y. 10009. Demokratia also sells pamphlets, poetry and "Free Greece" buttons (25¢ each).

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UP AGAINST THE WALL, SUPERFOUL

CHICAGO (LNS) -- "I'm afraid we may lose some of our important four-letter words," Dr. Taddeus Kostrubala, assistant professor of psychiatry at the Northwestern University Medical School, said recently while commenting on the spreading use of "dirty words" in speech and in print.

"Look what happened to the English word 'bloody,'" he said. "It means nothing now, except in small subcultural areas. So I'm a little worried. If the history of language repeats itself, our good old swear words are going to be incorporated in general usage -- and we'll have to come up with something new. In fact, I think this is already happening, and there's some really super-foul stuff coming up now." He did not specify any of the super-foul words.

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TAX MAN IN ACTION ABROAD

BUENOS AIRES (LNS) -- Norman D. Nowak is a leading figure in the latest U.S. scheme to mold the rest of the world in its image. Nowak is a master tax collector, and the pioneer of a program to develop tax administration programs in Latin American countries. The idea is to get the Latin Americans to develop more efficient ways of collecting taxes. The program is called the Foreign Tax Assistance Program and is a joint effort of the Internal Revenue Service and the Agency for International Development (AID).

There's one thing the program doesn't take into consideration -- here, as in the U.S., tax efficiency programs always nab the little guy, while big financiers and corporations manage to find a way out.

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FORTUNE TELLING:
BUSINESS, FORESEEING DOOM, FORECASTS COOPTATION

by Victoria Smith

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- FORTUNE magazine, the corporate executive's Vogue, has devoted its entire January issue to a slick and sophistocated interpretation of youth and the New Left.

The eleven long articles in the issue probably represent business' definitive work on kids. The basic themes are clear: cooptation and paranoia.

On the one hand, capitalism wants these kids, especially the 750,000 students who they estimate identify with the New Left. It wants them tame, but not too tame. Listen to the words of the opening editorial:

"The fascination that the new left plainly holds for thousands of college students who should know better is an ominous sign...which is another reason for businessmen, concerned about preserving the democratic capitalist order, to work as hard as they can to make that order attractive to the young."

But FORTUNE also conveys the growing anxiety of the ruling class that the movement may hold more than mere "fascination."

Business is so uptight that it is willing to turn itself into a "seller's market" for youthful minds and bodies, if the youth will just stop short of total revolution. It will take anything--beards, dope, reform, bizarre consumption habits--short of its overthrow. In an article on the youth "revolution" in business, the magazine even features a hippy investment manager, now worth a cool million. Blue-jeaned and bearded, he is shown cross-legged atop a car in Midtown Manhattan. The pitch? That business can't balk at a beard if it wants youth on its side.

Consider the FORTUNE audience. A circulation of 515,000, corporate executive variety, average family income of $28,000 a year. How will this audience react to FORTUNE's announcement that two-fifths of all college students show a "startling tendency to radical views?" That half this group thinks America is sick and two-thirds support draft resistance? That Che Guevara outpolls Nixon, Humphrey and Wallace in a survey of their admired personalities?

FORTUNE suggests that capitalism is up against something qualitatively different from anything in its history--youth in total revolt. "That cloud on the horizon spotted by FORTUNE (and others) nearly three years ago has now become an incipient hurricane," writes Louis Banks, managing editor. The central question that FORTUNE asks its readers is, how do we channel that energy before it consumes us?

The FORTUNE series makes interesting reading, but the writers are clearly caught in the closed capitalist frame of reference and language. Note the juxtaposition of the terms "democratic" and "capitalist' in the editorial quoted above. To that writer, the terms are apparently synonomous and if you oppose the latter, you automatically oppose the former.

The message in an article on "pop culture" reinforces the theory of radicals who see forced consumption as a form of oppression. "There's something a bit spooky, from a business point of view, in the extent to which the kids reject middle-class consumption styles. Will they grow up to be consumers on the economy-moving scale of their parents?"

In fact, FORTUNE's survey shows that people 18-24 spend $40 billion a year, and a good portion of that goes into records and clothes.

And there's the tacit dichotomy set between the rational (them) and the irrational (us). In an ersatz declaration written by an associate editor which is supposed to sound like a Movement manifesto, we read the words of an imaginary young Leftist: 'We are caught on the treadmill of economic growth. Instead of developing our human potentialities, we continue to emphasize materialism.' As though the movement is made up of dreamy idealists, who haven't a realistic thought in their heads. As though movement people don't see material comfort as the basis for liberation. The fact is that many of us see socialism as a means for increasing, not stopping, the growth of the economy.

This article in particular uses all the right rhetoric and then adds little liberal

disclaimers, like: "We deplore the Dominican adventure and the Vietnam disaster, but we don't think they were the inexorable results of economic determinism. We say that these decisions were tragic but avoidable." And, "most of us, however, that that the system, as it now exists, can be reformed."

Indeed, the surveys and interviews FORTUNE commissioned were geared to make most radicals cound merely like concerned and sensitive youth that can be won over. Everything short of revolution can be absorbed, so capitalism, for its own sanity, has to discredit and discount the possibility of revolution. "The present mood (of the movement) appears to be moving away from the strategy of confrontation," writes Charles Burck in an article on activism. "The Movement may someday be pulled together into a tightly structured, militant revolutionary organization--but it doesn't appear likely." His reasoning? Movement people are strong anti-authoritarians and thus want only the freedom to do their thing. Fortunately, movement strategists are, we hope, a little more creative about the vehicles to revolution than this glib writer thinks.

FORTUNE magazine generally makes valuable reading for Leftists. In no other publication can you get such a clear picture of what the enemy is thinking and what it is planning to do. The January issue is especially important because it reflects a sophisticated strategy for dealing with us and the people we're reaching.

Try to borrow or steal a copy. Or buy one if you have to. (It costs a buck fifty.) You'll be entertained and amused, but most important, you'll find the beginnings of a desperate attempt to buy off the movement at an amazingly high price. A development which we cannot afford to ignore.

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NEW CHRISTY MINSTRELS SPEAK OUT

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) -- The New Christy Minstrels, who sang recently at an official state dinner at the White House, told reporters that they didn't perform protest songs "because we're not mad at anyone."

"We're tired of seeing people in dirty clothes singing about hard work they've never done and wars they've never fought," they told President Johnson and his guest of honor, the multi-millionaire Amir of Kuwait, Shaikh Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah.

According to a report in the Washington Post, "the male singers were nattily attired in immaculate white pants, white patent leather shoes, and crepe shirts with coordinated scarf-ties, while the women wore little-girl crepe dresses."

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SERFDOM IN THE SOUTH UPHELD

MIAMI (LNS) -- Charges of peonage and illegal transportation of migrant laborers from Puerto Rico to this country, which the South Florida Migrant Legal Services brought against K.D. Eatmon, were dismissed by a Federal District judge. Judge Charles B. Fulton said "no proof" of the accusations in the civil suit for injunction to restrain the Palm Beach farmer was presented.

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MILITARISM REFORMED

TUCSON, Ariz. (LNS) -- Male students at the University of Arizona and Arizona State University will not have to take ROTC courses next fall--unless they want to. The Board of Regents gave in to intense pressure by the University presidents, faculties and students, and made the military classes voluntary.

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BOMBINGS IN CANADA

LIBERATION News Service

MONTREAL (LNS) -- The Canadian government was reminded of the liberation struggles of the Quebec people when bombs blasted two government buildings in Montreal and one in Ottawa late New Year's Eve. In all three cases, damage to the buildings was considerable but no people were injured.

The city hall in Montreal was the target of two bombs, one of which failed to explode. Four to six sticks of dynamite blew out doors and

windows on the east wing of the city hall about 11:15 p.m. While the bomb experts were probing the debris another bomb of about eight sticks of dynamite exploded at the federal manpower building on Bleury Street. Three parked cars were also damaged by flying debris from that explosion.

In Ottawa, a building housing offices of the Secretary of State, the Tourist Bureau and the National Film Board was the target of a bomb placed in a mailbox. A hole four feet deep was ripped in the sidewalk. Power lines were knocked down and windows on the first five floors of that nine floor building were shattered. Dynamite bombs were discovered and removed from three other mailboxes in Ottawa on Thursday. Police investigations have begun in both cities but police have refused to speculate on possible suspects.

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[Note from LNS to editors: The following is the first of several articles we will send out by John Wilson, excerpted from the December 1968 issue of Liberation magazine. Editors who wish to publish the whole thing at once should get a copy of the magazine.]

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IDEOLOGY AND THE MOVEMENT

By John Wilson
LIBERATION News Service / LIBERATION Magazine

(Editor's note: John Wilson, former deputy chairman of SNCC and chairman of the National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union -- NBAWADU -- spoke into a tape recorder recently with some comments on the black and white radical movements in America. The following is excerpted from Wilson's remarks, as published in the December 1968 issue of Liberation magazine.)

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One of the major problems of the anti-war and liberation movements has been the problem of ideology and whether or not that ideology takes in the whole question of economics, along with the politics of the situation. Nationalism as an ideology can be very appealing to black people due to the social make-up of America; it can be very appealing that we should go to a separate state, that we should separate altogether and become our own people. However the economics of that situation aren't very sound. The whole ideology around the fact of integration sounds very pleasing to the middle-class black communities all over the country because they really wish to assimilate into the mainstream of capitalist life. Richard Nixon saw this and capitalized on it very strongly when he raised the question of black capitalism, giving black people money to pull themselves up into the mainstream of capitalistic life, knowing that if a group of people is not a part of something, then they wish to destroy it.

That's been one of the major problems that the Movement has had all along. The Movement has never given the black community (nor its inter-organizational constituency) any solid ideology to work on, to give people, so that people would know when they were basically politically together. (Because the politics would then probably coincide with the ideology, by necessity.) If that is not done, it is not the fault of the black community; it is the fault of the people who are organizing the black community, because the black community has no idea what is expected of them: What is it that the Movement doesn't want the black community to do? What is it that the Movement wants the black community to do? These are pertinent questions people in the black community are beginning to raise. The major problem in the black community is: If I am not part of the capitalistic society, if I do not make money, I am a social outcast from my own community, chastised constantly for being on welfare, chastised for being a bum. I have to make money to live and eat with. So, why would you ask me not to work for the poverty program?

Or we run again into the same problem when an individual decides he would like to move out of his neighborhood. People say: Well, I'm robbed every day, my brother constantly attacks me, I need to move into a better neighborhood where people

live and act and think in the same way I do. Where is your answer to that? The only answer that you can give is that the guy is petit-bourgeois, that he is ill That is not true. The truth is that most of the revolutionaries in this country are ill Most of the so-called organizers don't have the slightest idea how to organize anybody, let alone themselves. We have to begin to move and understand where the people are, why they are there We have to have a clear understanding as to what they want, not what we want, but what they want. We have to prove to them that they cannot get what they want by going through the changes they would like to go through. That is important. We have become so militant that the Movement has come to a complete standstill. Because everybody is saying, "Kill, kill,kill" and nobody really wants to do it themselves. How many people in the Movement today are indicted for killing somebody? None of them. The only people who are indicted for killing somebody is the poor person who hears that's the thing we should do these days. So we have to begin to understand where the black community is at and where it wants to go

The war in Vietnam is a perfect example to illustrate the feelings in the black community. Black people are more frightened of Communism than white people, just as black people are more religious than white people, because the brainwashing was intensified in that community. What happens is that black Americans who go to Vietnam, who make up 26 per cent of the casualties of the war, are not in the least interested in the war as a tool of capitalism or imperialism or racism They are more interested in the fact that the Army has given them a place to live, a place to stay And they see the job in Vietnam not basically as bringing freedom to the Vietnamese but they see the situation in Vietnam as being able to have a job, being able to eat three meals a day and to have some clean clothes to wear The reason that black people aren't hooked up in the hippie phenomenon or the Yippie phenomenon to any great extent is that every black kid at one time in his life was a hippie, and he's looking to new horizons He's not interested in being a hippie. He's not interested in Indian beads and bandanas and overalls. He had all those things. He is now looking for a comfortable, adhesive life. He is tired of struggling against the system. He has struggled against the system, he has always struggled against the system, he has always struggled against the system because he has never been a part of that system.

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POT STUDY: JUST A GOOD HIGH

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- A recent eight-page article (Andrew T. Weil et al., Science, 162, Dec. 13, 1968, p. 1235) written by scientists at Boston University comes infallibly to the same conclusions reached by millions of practical experimenters -- pot is just a good high.

The scientists tested nine "naive" volunteers and eight "chronic users" of grass before and after they smoked two cigarettes containing either marijuana or a placebo.

The test material was provided by the Federal Narcos -- 5 to 2 grams of grass assayed at 4 5 to 18 mg THC (tetra-hydro cannabinol). An earlier batch was flunked by the "chronics" and subsequently found to contain only 0.3% THC.

Since most students have smoked pot, the scientists took nine months of interviewing to find the nine "naive" subjects.

The study showed that smoking pot produced little or no physiological effects. There was no change in respiratory rate, blood sugar levels or pupil size There was a slight reddening of the eyes and a slight increase in heartbeat.

The quantitative tests showed only that grass can distort one's sense of time.

To test the psychological effects, the subjects were given a digital code substitution test They had to fill in symbols for numbers. The "naive" subjects did better straight than high, the "chronic users" were more adept after turning on

The scientists noted that the "naive" subjects showed some signs of resistance at first --

they didn't get high after smoking stuff that gave a good high to the "chronics." With a few exception, however, all subjects correctly distinguished placebos from grass.

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FROM CALIFORNIA: UNIVERSITY OF THE FUTURE?

By John Spitzer
LIBERATION News Service

SAN MATEO, Calif. (LNS) -- Just 45 minutes south of the beseiged San Francisco State campus, California's university of the future is taking shape. Atop an isolated hill behind a wealthy suburb is a two-year college of 20,000 students that resembles nothing so much as a prison camp.

Uniformed and helmeted policemen man a checkpoint at the College of San Mateo's single gate Students queue up each morning hundreds of yards deep in their cars, waiting to have their IDs examined and approved When a bus arrives at the checkpoing, each student is checked for his ID. Visitors are invariably turned back unless they have attained a special permit from the president or the dean of students

A force of about 100 cops armed with riot clubs and Mace maintains a constant patrol of the campus. Plainclothesmen mingle watchfully with the students on their way to classes, at lunch, in the library. A helicopter circles overhead inspecting the chain-link fence which surrounds the campus -- no one goes in or out except through the single checkpoint.

The university of the future came into its own at San Mateo after a mini-riot of the school's black and brown students on Friday, the 13th of December. The students were protesting the college administration's mismanagement of the program for minority students: windows and heads were busted -- many more windows than heads

The following Monday, students arriving at the college were greeted by an army of more than 300 cops dispatched from all over the San Francisco Bay Area The cops have been here ever since, and, according to the administration, "They will stay as long as they are needed." American education pushes itself to its logical conclusion.

Before the 13th of December, another university of the future was coming into being on the San Mateo campus, but since the coming of the cops, that university has been on strike. The College Readiness Program was set up only three years ago as an attempt to recruit minority group kids off the streets into the university. Black and brown students received intensive tutorial instruction in special all-minority classes.

Even more important, students were paid a "wage" for the time they spent in class, and in tutorial sessions. The program showed immediate results: where four years ago 30 of 39 minority student flunked out in one semester, blacks and browns now have the highest graduation rate in the college, with 90 per cent of them going on to a four-year school.

By last year, however, College Readiness had become more than a reformist program. It was a political movement. Enrollment had jumped to 650. Bob Hoover, a black militant, had been hired as director Tutorials and special classes did not confine themselves to the punctuation of sentences and the intricacies of long division; they taught students how they could play the school system on their own terms, and how to beat the white college at its own game.

A program of Black Studies was inaugurated. Posters of Mao and Che covered the walls of the College Readiness Center, the program's headquarters. While the purpose of bringing black and brown students to college had once been to paint them white, now the whole atmosphere of the program was black and brown. The language of the street became the language of the classroom.

To the white college, this vanguard university of the future was inevitably a threat. Thirty-nine black students were one thing -- especially when 30 of them flunked out in a semester. But 650 blacks and browns, most of them off the streetcorner, are something else. The funds for the program were cut back. The

school administration, despite the pleas of the black and chicano students, refused to put any effort into raising new funds. Students found their monthly paychecks reduced from $150 to $40.

By December, 100 students had been forced out of the program for financial reasons. Students were told there was no longer any point in applying for aid, and if they still applied, their applications were customarily mislaid.

After the mini-riot of Dec. 13, the crackdown entered a new phase. The campus was occupied. Bob Hoover was summarily dismissed. The College Readiness Program was put under the "direct control" of the administration. The black and brown students called the strike and mounted demonstrations to get Hoover re-hired and the program restored in its integrity.

But the garrison university of the future is efficient. Student leaders were arrested at the checkpoint, all mass meetings were forbidden. On the campus of the future, students have been forced into a "war of the flea." College officials are harassed in person and on the telephone. On the night of Jan. 6, a shot from a Mauser fired into the garage of the dean of instruction, Phil Garlington, ignited his car and caused $20,000 worth of damage to his house. Now every college administrator has a constant escort of two cops.

To date, the two universities of the future -- the lily-white concentration college of the administration, and the third-world college of the black and brown students -- seem irreconcilable in the College of San Mateo. For the administration, there is still no such thing as the right to be black: "Although most of the students want an education," says Dean Garlington, "we have some who are very militant."

Bob Hoover has just been offered and has accepted a new job back on campus, but the cops are slated to remain, says the administration, "as long as we can foresee."

To both sides, the logic of American education seems inescapable: "What we're running is a police state," confesses Dean of Students Jack Alexander, "but they forced us into it. We have no choice."

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BLACK BOOKSTORE BOMBED IN INDIANA

By Mike King
LIBERATION News Service

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (LNS) -- On the evening of Dec. 26, the Black Market, a black student-owned and operated book and artifact shop in Bloomington, was destroyed by an arsonist.

Witnesses said they saw a man light something and throw it through the window; it immediately burst into flame and completely gutted the store. Police said that the fire was caused by a "molotov cocktail" fueled by kerosene.

The building also houses a record store and a couple of headshops, all of which suffered smoke damage. Some witnesses said that firemen carelessly broke windows and walls while police looked on, laughing. Others said the firemen were hampered by burning insulation and did as well as they could. Clarence "Rollo" Turner, owner of the Black Market, noted however that some books had been torn apart and strewn about -- obviously not fire damage. Turner said that the building itself was insured, but not the contents. He estimated damage at $2000.

Although the local papers played the story down, the bombing was obviously racially motivated. Since the opening of the Market in September, black students involved have been harassed by abusive white "customers," including townies and fraternity types. The owner of the building had received telephoned bomb threats because he allowed "niggers" to rent the store.

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QUOTE FROM THE UNDERGROUND

"Unite my Fellow Men, unite! / Take back your freedom and your right / You have nothing to lose now / Workers of the world, unite."

-- Walquist, from the IWW songbook.

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MORE FLU:

POLARIZATION AT SAN FRANCISCO STATE

by Dan McCauslin & Jeff Girth

LIBERATION News Service

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) -- It's finally happening. The polarization of the left and right, so long a topic of wild speculation among the Left, has begun to take clear shape this week--on the corner of 19th Avenue and Holloway in front of San Francisco State College.

There are some unexpected representatives on both sides of the line. And the line itself was even a surprise. It's not a flaming barricade with denim-suited, wild-haired crazies on one side and the rest of the world on the other. It's a picket line full of longhairs, blacks, Japanese in native dress, chicanos, and, carrying the banners of the AFL-CIO, some 400 S.F. State teachers. The liberals have fled to one side or the other There seems no real pattern to their defection. One ex-liberal democrat named S.I. Hayakawa fronts for Reagan's repression, while another swings his union picket sign against charging cops.

The potential for violence grows on both sides. Even though this week has been a comparatively quiet one, everybody knows it's going to get heavier. The police are getting stupid. They beat a S.F. Chronicle reporter on January 8, and then carelessly let him witness them working over a kid in the paddy wagon. Thursday, they Maced a St. Bernard on the picket line (that's right, a St. Bernard).

Across town, the home of conservative Dean Edward Duerr was firebombed. And in a lull on Jan. 10, teachers were talking about their arrests, expected over the weekend. Also, many of them will have been away from their classrooms for five days by then and they will be fired under California law.

Still, their numbers grow on the picket line, and they maintain AFL-CIO sanction for their strike. The administration refuses to talk to them about their union wage and working demands. Reagan is about to irrevocably commit them to the ranks of the criminal anarchist hard-core, and his police are probably going to bust their picket line soon.

Things weren't always so clear. The pre-Hayakawa administration of Robert Smith attempted to solve the strike through mediation and discretion. Smith's last attempt, a pre-Thanksgiving convocation, failed. Then S.I. Hayakawa came in. Dr. Nathan Hare, commenting on what Hayakawa's appointment forebode for the future of the struggle, predicted: "We'll be ready for Hayakawa. His is the hard line and we know how to deal with that."

Hayakawa took office and rather summarily proceeded to isolate himself from any faculty sympathy. His hard-line directives for the opening of school on Dec. 2 set the stage for the polarization of right and left and the collapse of the center.

A bloody battle took place on Tuesday, Dec. 3, and Hayakawa summed up the events as the "most exciting day" since he rode a roller coaster on his tenth birthday.

When community leaders attempted to meet with Hayakawa the next day, he walked out as they denounced him. The hard repression against the students, coupled with Hayakawa's contempt, made it easier for the third-world liberation front and Black Student Union to enlist community support.

The faculty began to stir the week of Dec. 9. They abhored the state of siege on campus, but found Hayakawa's strategy even more intolerable. With hope gone for a decent resolution of the conflict, the AFT set a strike call for Dec. 16. Hayakawa had cut any ties the trustees might have had with the faculty. And the teachers, much like the community leaders, found themselves with the students. Hayakawa closed school one week early, to avoid the AFT strike.

During the vacation, the trustees made only a weak pretense at mediation. The first meeting on Dec. 19 found the trustees willing to "discuss" problems. The second meeting on Dec. 27 was equally unproductive. On Jan. 3, the trustees finally said what they thought. In Vice-Chancellor Keene's own words: "We are not willing to negotiate anything. We are not negotiating...I'm under a mandate not to negotiate. I'm not even free to recommend."

The ensuing faculty-student alliance was by

more...

no means perfect. When the San Francisco Central Labor Council granted sanction for the AFT strike, they made it clear that they "do not regard student problems as labor strike issues." The teachers themselves have not yet taken an explicit stand against the racist policies of the labor bureaucrats or the university.

Nevertheless, the faculty has been moved to the Left. Department chairmen, not in the AFT, cover up for striking teachers. Many non-AFT teachers have posted "I am sick with the flu" signs on their classroom doors.

The AFT voted unanimously on Jan. 9 to ignore the temporary restraining order issued by Presiding Judge Edward F. O'Day of the Superior Court. The union teachers have thus sought to strengthen their alliance with the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF), which had issued a statement greeting the AFT strike as "positive."

The uneasy unity of faculty and students still stands in the face of the trustees' adamance. The trustees and Reagan are committed to the principle of no appeasement whatsoever. Reagan says, "At knife point--literally at fire-bomb point--they say you must give in to all demands. It doesn't take any great genius to figure out that if you give in to that then they are back the next day, as any blackmailer is, with another demand."

The Vietnam and the domino analogy is clear. If San Francisco State falls, so will the rest of California. The trustees have moved beyond the pragmatic solution of the problem. They believe that it is psychologically important not to give an inch.

Trustee James Thacher (former lawyer for John Foster Dulles' law firm, Sullivan and Cromwell) told a reporter: "If we close this place down, then soon we'll have to close down other schools. And then the court houses. And then the churches." But off the record he admitted, "Closing the school down is the only sensible solution."

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SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL UNDERGROUND

HAYAKAWA: "I WANTED TO KEEP IN TOUCH"

"I came to teach at San Francisco State rather than a more important university because I wanted to keep in touch with the lower classes."

-S.I. Hayakawa

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) -- General Semanticist Hayakawa keeps in touch these days at the end of a police night stick. But he needn't trouble himself, for what he cavalierly calls the "lower classes" haven't been spending much of their time at S.F. State in recent years. This is thanks to the California Master Plan for Higher Education, installed at the beginning of this decade by the self-proclaimed "liberal" administration of Governor Pat Brown.

Under California's old public education system, the top 33% of high school seniors in the state were admitted to the university and the top 70% to the state colleges. No questions asked. With the institution of the "liberal" Master Plan, the percentages were cut drastically. Now the top 12 1/2% is admitted to the university, and only 33% to the state colleges.

It's no secret what color the 37% left out of the state colleges are. In 1960, 12% of the S.F. State student body was black; by 1967, the figures had dropped to 3%.

One of the central demands of the Black Student Union is that "all black students wishing so, be admitted in fall 1969." The trustees and the press treat this demand as something radical and new. In reality, it is no more than a return to the status quo ante bellum.

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ONE MORE CALIFORNIA STRIKE

SAN JOSE, Calif. (LNS) -- Here at San Jose State College, as at San Francisco State, the strike of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) is ostensibly over teachers' working conditions, union recognition, and other bread and butter issues. In reality, the issues at San Jose State are racism and the structure of the university, and the strike has taken on the character of a sympathy strike in support of the students at San Francisco.

The AFT chapter here is only half the size

of that at S.F. State, although the school is just as large, and only slightly more than half of its members voted to go out on strike. Nevertheless, the strikers have mustered a picket line of 125 teachers and 500-600 students every day since Jan. 8. Relations between striking and non-striking students are generally good and the lines have much more the tone of an informational picket than an attempt to shut the school down. There are even a number of students who join the picket line only after they have finished their classes. "The strike," admits one leader, "is not having a significant effect on the operation of the college."

The college administration at San Jose State has taken the same hard line as the kamikaze squad at S.F. State, despite the much milder nature of the strike. The president of the college, Robert Clark, a bleeding-heart liberal with a knife in his boot, has confronted the teachers with the same ultimatum that they faced at S.F. State: either return to your jobs within five days, or be dismissed. So far, however, he has left well enough alone and not sought an injunction against the pickets. The Hayakawa flu has not reached epidemic proportions here, but experts predict that it will continue to be endemic.

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PROTEST PLANNED:
THE GUARD'S STILL IN DELAWARE
LIBERATION News Service

WILMINGTON, Del. (LNS) -- The National Guard is on duty in this city. It has been here ever since April of 1968, when Gov. Charles Terry ordered all Delaware guardsmen into the black ghetto to suppress a rebellion after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

The state never saw fit to end military occupation of the Wilmington ghetto. Also, the city police department has escalated in its political repression of blacks over the last few months.

A national mobilization to protest the situation has been scheduled for Jan. 21 in Wilmington. The mobilization, coordinated by People Against Racism (PAR), will occur on the day that Delaware's new governor will be inaugurated, one day after Nixon's inauguration in Washington.

One of the targets of the demonstration will be the Dupont Co., which dominates the state of Delaware.

Howard Frank, writing for the Fifth Estate, emphasizes that the presence of the National Guard itself "is not the issue in Wilmington. The real question is the same as elsewhere--power for black people and the end of systematic racism and exploitation.' Frank also draws a connection between state and city repression in the ghetto and the vested interests of Dupont.

For more information on the mobilization and the Wilmington situation, write or call the PAR national office, 212 McKerchey Building, 2631 Woodward, Detroit, Mich., (313)962-7210.

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TWO CUBAN POEMS

LIBERATION News Service/Guardian
[From: "Cuban Poetry, 1959-1966", Havana]

CUBAN POETS DON'T DREAM ANYMORE

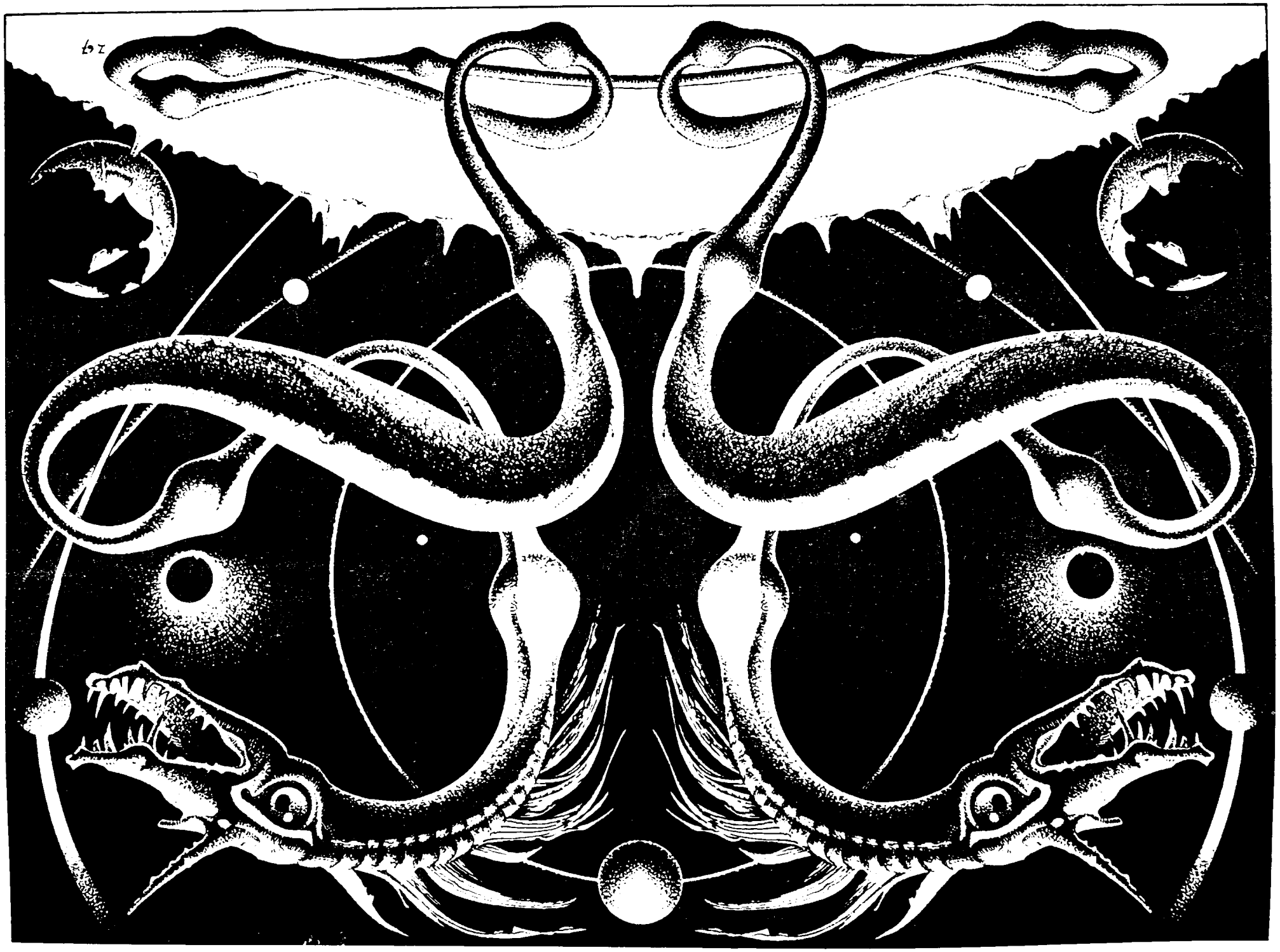
Cuban poets don't dream any more
(not even in the night).
They go to close the door,
To write in privacy,
When suddenly the wind
Crosses the boards and shakes them.
Hands grasp their shoulders and
Turn them, putting them
Face to face with others' faces
(sinking in swamps, flaming with napalm)
And the world flows over their mouths
And their eyes are forced to
Look, and look, and look.

-Herberto Padilla
(trans. Claudia Beck)

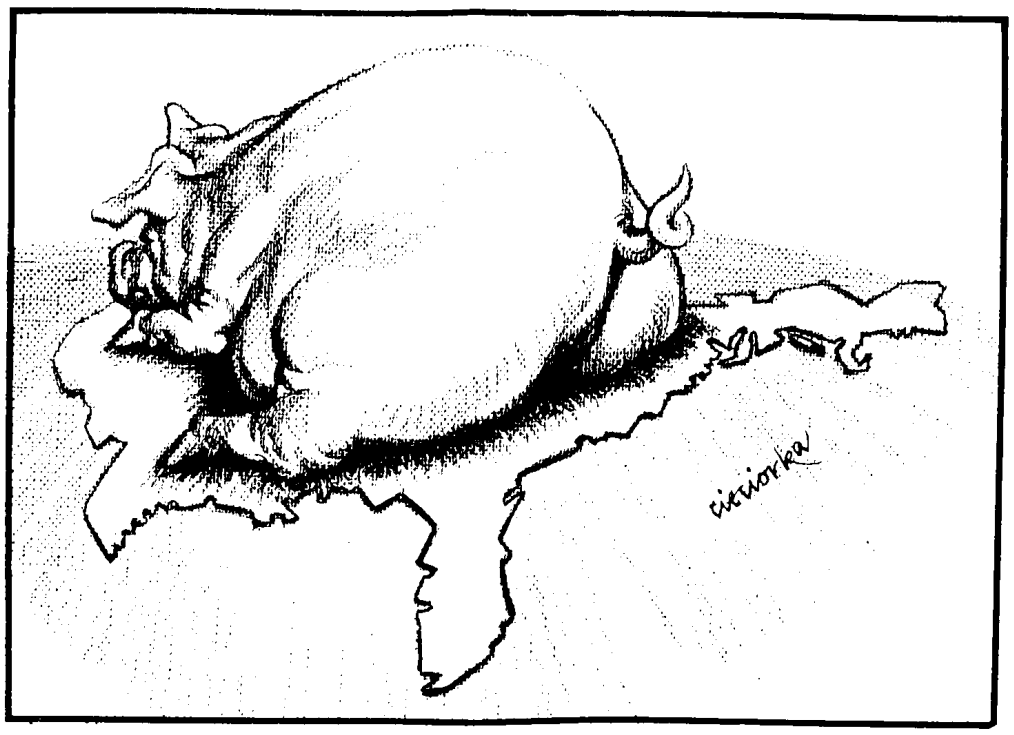
THE BOMBING OF A VILLAGE: Hanoi 23 May

The town was by a river,
and afterward, there was no town, no
river, nothing.
Only some stains on the earth,
As of whitewash, only blue.

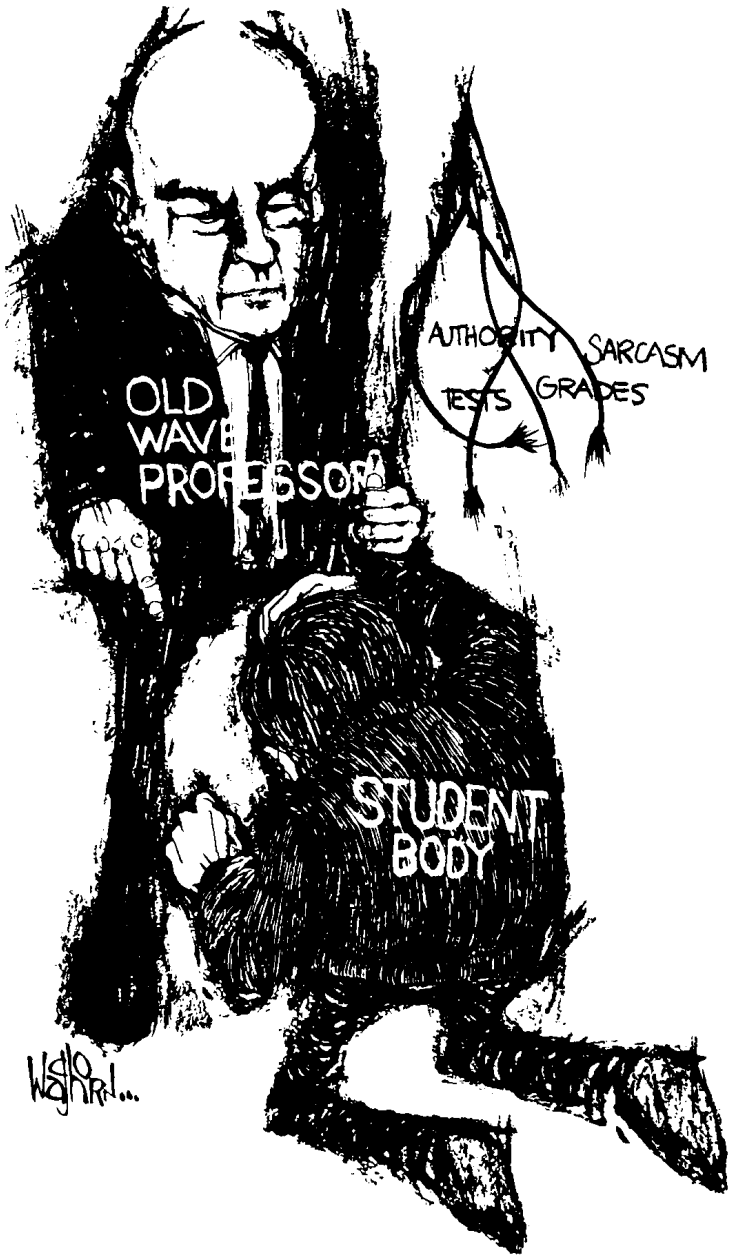
--Luis Rogelio Nogueras
(trans. Ron Sabaroff & Rafael Rodriguez)



Drawing by Hans-Joaquim Zeidler / LNS



the eagle (or is it a pig)



CARTOONS:

TOP: PIG TAKES OVER AMERICA

Please credit: Frank Cieciorka / MOVEMENT / LNS

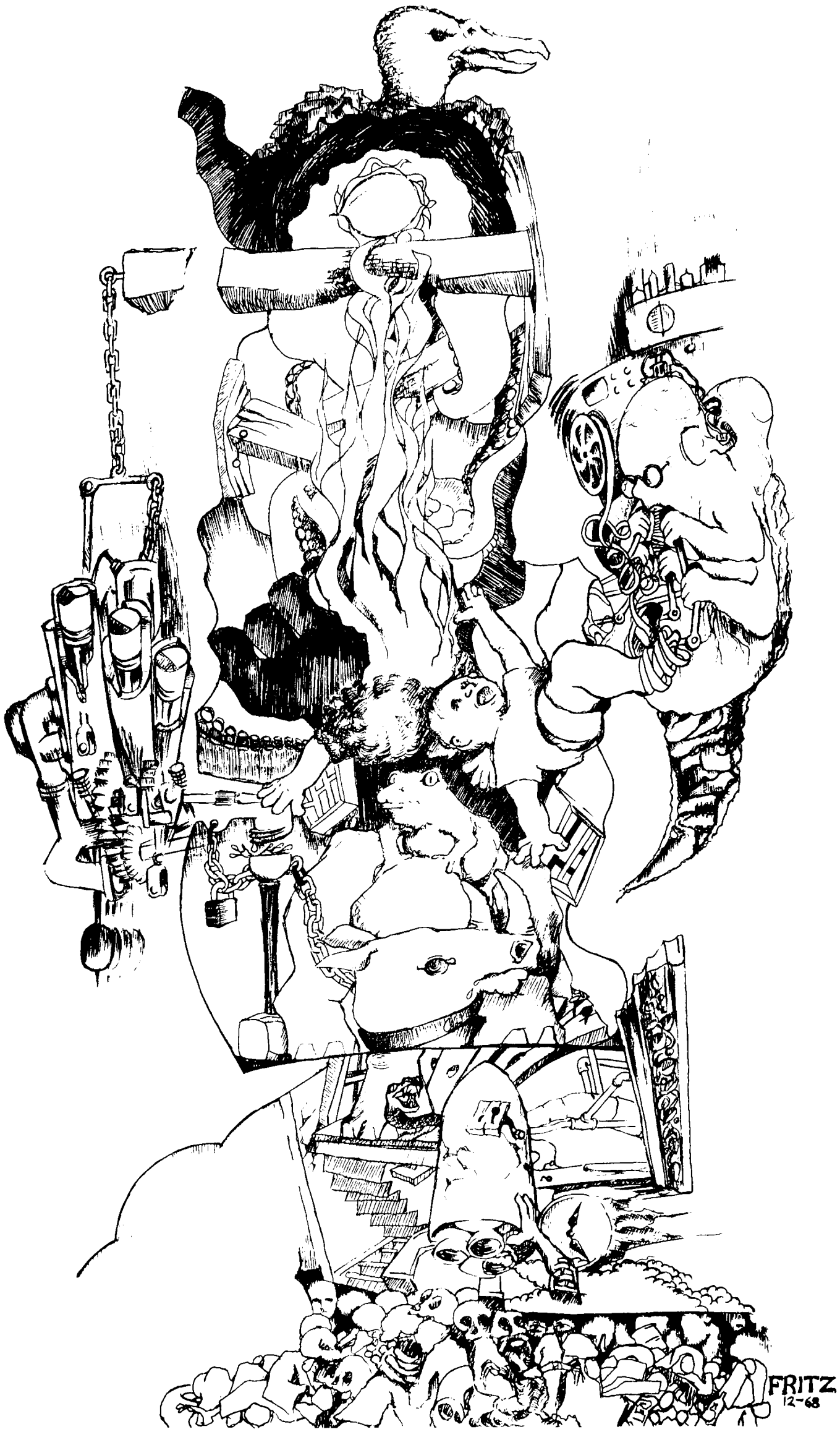
BOTTOM LEFT: THE EAGLE (OR IS IT A PIG)

Please credit: Frank Cieciorka / MOVEMENT / LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: SCHOOL DAYS

Please credit: THE MOVEMENT / LNS

[We are sorry, but the artist's name is unknown to us.]


FRITZ
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Drawing by Fritz/LNS.

[Fritz, a staff member of the Western Activist, published in Kalamazoo, Mich., drew this vision of Amerika while on a recent visit to the LNS office in New York City.]